NEW YORK HERALD,

JAMES GORDON BENNET, T, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND YULTON STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING,

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tight Bors Frats-La

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery-Preates of the Mittel

BROADWAY ATHEN BUM No. 654 Broadway - DRAWING

CHINESE PUILDING, 539 Breakway-Ethiopean Per

BERGEN POINT, N. J.-MISS BRAINERD'S CONCERT AT

New York, Tuesday, August 12, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—ZOITION FOR FUROPE. The Cunard mail steamenip Arabia, Captain Stone, w

teave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past

The HEART (printed in English and French) will be published at six o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

places in Europe owner-Am. & European Express Co., 61 King William st LIVERPOOL— do. do. 7 Rumford street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Heranz will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

publication.

By the arrival of the steamship Arago at this port yesterday morning, and the Canada at Halifax last night, we have European dates to August 2. The Arago left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and the Canada on the 2d inst. We give a full report of Queen Victoria's speech on the proregation of Parliament. From Spain the accounts continue uncertain, but the probability is that the royal cause has triumphed: that the country has submitted, and that Saragossa, unsupported, will be immediately reduced. Gen. O'Donnell's position was becoming very precarious Senor Olezaga, the Spanish minister at Paris, resigned his office immediately on hearing of the coup d'état. The Paris Moniteur publishes a very significant article, attributed to the pen of Napoleon, on the Spanish question, which appears to have been little relished in England. Queen Isabella's influence seemed to have been restored in Madrid. The case of ex-Consul Mathew of Philadelphia, had been referred to in the British Parliament. The King of Portugal had closed the session of Cortes with a speech from the throne. Russia was producing some uneasiness by her recent movements in the East. The relations between Austria and Prussia are said to be more friendly. The report that the King of Belgium would abdicate, is contradicted by himself. Marshal Pelissier had arrived at Marseilles, and been received with great pomp. Gen. Codrington had arrived in Lendon. The cotton market in Liverpool was firm, and the lower grades had advanced 1-16d.; other descriptions at previous rates. Breadstuffs were lower; the Brokers' Circular states the decline on flour during the week to have been 3s. per barrel for inferior, and la. a 2s. on b tter qualities; on wheat, 4d., and on corn 6d. per bushel. The commercial intelligence by the Canada is of much importance.

We publish to-day some very interesting news from India, China, Egypt, and the West Coast of Africa. The United States official mission had been received by the two Kings of Siam. The ex-King of Oude's mother was in Cairo. Said Pasha had

given some grand fites. The Oliver Lang had arrived in England, with advices from Melbourne to the 2d of May, and 60,000 cunces of gold dust. For the month the immigration was 216, the emigration 1,190-leaving a balance against the colony of 974. The Melbourne Herald says:-With the exception of an election emeute on the Ballarat goldfields, progress and good order are still the prevalent features at all the gold districts. Comparing the quarter endel on the 31st of March, 1855 and 1856, respectively, we find

ounces, and for the latter 747,241 ounces. Mr. Brache of the mineralogical school of Prussia, had published the result of an inquiry as to the quality and extent of the gold fields in California and Australia, with both of which he is acquainted. He considers the Victoria gold fields at least twice as rich as those at California, and still more inexhaustible. The work ing classes had organized an eight hours' system of labor. By Mackay, Baines & Co.'s circu learn that the Melbourne markets remained steady, with little change in prices. At Meibourne, a proposition was under discussion to run powerful steamers to the Mewitius, to meet the line of steamers connecting that colony with Europe via Aden. The new Parliament houses in Melbourne were being proceeded with vigorously. A mone

The Singapore (E. I.) Prices Current, of Jone 17. reports:-Gold dust-Malayan, \$27 a \$29; Aus-

ment to the memory of those who fell in the Eureka

sto:kade had been erected in the public cemetery at

Ballarat.

tralian, \$20 a \$30 50 per bunkal. We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 27th of May. They do not make any aliusion to disturbances on the frontier. The Graham Town papers announce the death of Dr. Armstrong, the Anglican hishop of that city. The reverend prelate was universally respected. A bill was before the Cape Town Assembly having for its object the encouragement of immigrants from Europe. It provides:- 1. It shall be lawful for the Governor of this colony from time to time to dispose by contract, in London, of debentures bearing six per cent interest, in order thereby to raise an amount not exceeding in the whole £200,000, of which not more than the amount of £50,000 shall be raised previous

to the 1st day of June, 1857. In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Mason of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to what measures had been taken by our government in regard to the propositions adopted at the Congress of the allied Powers of Europe, recently held in Paris. (The answer of Secretary Marcy to the propositions, the information called for, was published in the HERALD yesterday morning.) Mr. Douglas, of the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, with a report declaring the Senate bill now before the House the best plan for the pacification of Kansas that the Senate can devise. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, made a minority report, in favor of the enactment of the House bill, which was tabled by a vote of 35 to 12. A debate took place on the resolution introduced on Saturday calling for information relative to Col. Fremont's accounts, in the course of which Mr. Trumball, o Ohio, offered an amendment calling on the President for similar information in regard to Mr. Buchanan, particularly showing how much money had been paid him since he entered public life, his correspondence relating to the Ostend Conference, and she reasons of his removal from his position as Minister to Great Britain. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill was then taken up, and the item appropriating \$183, 000 for books for members of the House stricke out. In the House of Representative, the Commit tee on Ways and Means introduced a bill reducing the duties on imports, the consideration of which was postponed until the third Monday in December. The President returned to the House the bill for im-

proving the Pes Moines Rapids, with his objections.

and the licest repeated the pull notwithstanding the

President's veto, by a vote of 130 to 54. The Army bill, returned to the Senate with the Sherman provi so strick an out, was taken up. Mr. Pennington, of New Je rsey, offered an amendment for the Sherman provis o, which was adopted, and the bill so amended retur ned to the Senate. The Light House and Post Off ce appropriation bills were passed. The evening se ssion was devoted to general debate.

Our special despatch from Washington this morn ing furnishes as with the objections of Senator Douglas to the House Kansas bill, as embodied in his re port to the Senate yesterday. The new tariff bill, introduced into the House by Mr. Campbell, in creases the list of articles duty free which enter into American manufacture and are not produced in this country. It is estimated the bill will, if passed, re duce the annual revenue about six millions of dol-lars. Judge McLane has not issued a writ of hebeas corpus in the case of the persons charged with trea-son in Kansas. Application had been made to him for a writ, but refused It was reported that the President had removed the two Ksnsas Judges, and that the treason indictments would be quasked.

The excitement on Staten Island in regard to the

yellow fever at Quarantine is reported to be diminishing, although the hospital grounds are still barricaded and watched closely by the officials appointed for that purpose. All persons employed within the hospital have been informed that they must remain within Quarantine limits until the fever ceases. The Custom House efficers have also been notified that if they continue to board vessels they

will not be permitted to land on the Island. Before the Commissioners of Health yesterday an application was made from the Kings County Board of Health to have the vessels in Gravesend Bay anchored at the lower end of Raritan Bay, in the vicinity of the Herse Shoe, at Sandy Hook. A pilot appeared before the Commissioners to demonstrate the feasibility of granting the application. The Commissioners promised to consider the matter and give their answer in a day or two.

A report, given elsewhere, of the proceedings yesterday before the Board of Health, shows that this body is not likely to take any decisive action for the safety of the public health till an epidemic has taken actual and fearful foothold in the city. A resolution was offered to direct the Commissione of Streets to continue the cleaning of the streets as heretofore. Considerable talk followed, embodying statements by several that the removal of garbage from their respective districts had already been stopped. Notwithstanding this, an adjournment took place without any action upon the resolution or passing upon a substitute offered.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and re nitted the personal tax on George Law in the fwenty-first ward. This was all the business accomshed, and it cost the city \$44 to remit the tax on

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance directing owners and occupants of all houses and lots in the city to have the gutters and streets in front of their property cleaned, was adopt ed. The report of the committee on Railroads to prohibit the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad below Fifty-ninth street, was discussed, and the whole subject referred back to the Committee. An effort was made to take from the table the report of the Committee on the New City Hall, but the matter was postponed to next Wednesday, as the weather was too warm for discussion.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a reso lution was adopted requiring the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to inform the Doard why he has withdrawn the garbage carts from the differen wards. The contract for building a monument to Gen. Worth was awarded to James G. Patterson, he being the lowest bidder. The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of widening and extend ing Reade street through to Chatham street, was

An investigation into the steam boller explosion in Wilder's safe manufactory in Brooklyn, was commenced at the Eighth ward station house in that city yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, who detailed the accident substantially as it apteared in the published accounts. Mr. Geo. W. Stilwell, proprietor of the Phenix Iron Works, tes ified that the iron of the boilers was about the usual thickness, but was rotten and would bardly bear a pressure of 20 pounds to the square inch

The inquest will be continued to-day. The sales of cotton vesterday that is, to have effected free sales some concession would have to be made, and to purchase considera ble lots buyers would have been compelled to have paid very full prices. The foreign news by the Anglo Saxon, via Quebec, caused flour to decline 10c. a 15c. per barrel, and especially on the lower grades Wheat sold freely at a decline of 5c. a Sc. per bushel. Corn fell off lc. a 2c. per bushel, at which sales were freely made, closing at 61c. a 613c. for sound Western mixed. Pork was quiet at \$19 81 a \$19 874 to \$20, at the latter figure for retail lots, and 2,000 barrels mess, deliverable in all November at seller's option, were sold on private terms. Sugarwere steady, with sales of 700 a 800 hogsheads, in cluding 50 Porto Rico, in hand, and the remainder Cuba muscovado, at rates given elsewhere. Coffee was steady, with a fair business. The late news from Brazil is said to be more favorable. The news which had been received at Rio from New York had not affected prices. Freights were in fair reques for Liverpool, and especially for grain; about 70, 000 a 80,000 bushels of which were engaged in bulk and ship's bags at 5 jc. a 6 jc. and 7c. Rates to other ports were unchanged.

The Late Elections and the Presidential Question, in a Sectional View.

The late elections in North Carolina, Kentucky. Arkansas. Missouri and Iowa, in our opinion conclusively establish these three points, to wit:-

First. That there is "not the ghost of a chance

for Mr. Fillmore," even in the South. Second. That the contest is a sectional con test-Mr. Buchanan being the Southern and Col. Fremont the Northern candidate.

Third. That the present Buchanan party the most ultra and exclusively sectional party of any party claiming to be national that has ever existed in the United States.

Our first point requires very little argumen o make it good. The late results in North Carolina and Kentucky-two of the three or four Southern States claimed for Mr. Fillmore-tell their own story. The revolution against the Fillmoreites in Kentucky is particularly significant. It was their Southern stronghold; and having lost it, what other Southern State can be expected to stop at the uncertain and unreliable half-way house of Fillmore, when the whole North is rallying for Fremont and the whole South is moving for Buchanan. The first report from Arkansas, to the effect that that State had gone for the Fillmore party, was but a momentary delusion. Arkansas adheres to her democratic antecedents as inflexibly as Virginia. In a word. the late results in the South, in our judgment close up the accounts of the Know-Nothing party, leave Mr. Fillmore without "the ghost of a chance" for a solitary electoral vote, and reduce this Presidential struggle to an inevitable election by the people of Fremont or Buchanan Our second proposition, which is as self-evi-

lent as the first, is denied by the nigger driving democracy in reference to their candidate ; but we shall hold them to it. They would have us believe that Fremont is the only sectional candidate in the field. Mr. Fillmore has told us so, Mr. Buchanan has told us the same thing; and

they have both recommended a revolution ry nullification of the will of the American people should Fremont be elected. We say 'nat upon the Kansas question the sectional faue between Frement and Buchanan is as clear as white and black. Fremont goes for making Kansas a free State ; Buchanan is pledged to Governor Wise and the Southern nigger drivers of the Cincinnati Convention, to make it a slave State. Upon this well defined issue, Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river have been made by the South the dividing barrier between the two great parties of the campaign, notwithstanding the Southern party are as free to act, and are as active, on the North side of the line as within the limits of their own peculiar jurisdiction.

Our third proposition, declaring the present Puchanan party the most ultra sectional of any arty claiming to be national that has ever existed in the United States, we shall endeavor to make as clear as either of the other two.

There is nothing in the history of Fremont othing in the platform he occupies, nothing in his letter of acceptance, to justify these Southern apprehensions and these democratic accusations against him, that he is an abolitionist—that his election will be the triumph of abolition principles; and that, in anticipation of being driven to the wall by his administration, the South, in the event of his election, should and will recede from the Union, and set up a Southern confederacy. Kansas or no Kansas peace or war. On the contrary, the only issue upon slavery which renders Fremont unacceptable and an object of fear to our Southern secession democracy, is Kausas. Upon the Fugitive Slave law, slavery in the Distriet of Columbia, and the constitutional and lawful rights of slavery wherever it exists in the Union, his position is quite as good, and even more conservative than that of Mr. Buchanan. We say more conservative, because Mr. Buchanan is the champion of certain filibustering projects, which, if followed up, may prove more disastrous to the South, before the end of a single adminis tration, than all the Northern abolition egitations of the last forty years.

Upon Kansas, however, our modern niggerized democracy, from Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, and Mr. Toombs in the United States Senate, down to all the little organs and stump orators of the party throughout the country, are proclaiming that "Fremont is a sectional candidate." and that "his election will and ought to be the end of the Union." How sectional? Is his position in favor of Kansas as a free State in any degree more sectional than the position of Mr. Buchanan in behalf of the admission of Kansas as a slave State? But we are told that in his election fifteen States of the Union will be ignored. How so? The answer is, "look at the South-not even a Fremont electoral ticket in any Southern State, excepting Kentucky." But we ask again, why not? And we are answered, because the Fremont abolition party dare not attempt it-they would be lynched, tarred and feathered, or hung up on the first tree, or drummed out of the State; and they know it."

Admitting all this to be true, we cannot e that it proves Fremont to be more a sectional candidate than Buchanan. On the other hand we think it shows the boot to be upon the other leg; and that the present Buchanan party of the South is seriously the most ultra and deplorably sectional party that has ever existed among us Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and Mr. Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, for example-both slave holders. we believe, and both in favor of the election of Buchanan and the admission of Kansas as slave State, and both in favor of secession and revolution in the event of Fremont's election-bave just been enlightening the people of Maine on democratic principles, and on the sectionalism of Fremont and his masses of Northern supporters. Mr-Cobb and Mr. Benjamin are free to go and speak free to vilify Fremont, his party, his platform, his supporters, and free to preach secession as the democratic alternative should the will of the people be against Buchanan; but how is it down in Georgia or Louisiana ? Very likely if a Northern man in Savannah were to mount the stump for Fremont, he would be stopped by the fighting "democracy" of the place, as Mr. Brooks stopped the mouth of Mr. Sumner in the Senate chamber; and very likely, if Mr. Cobb were present he would not interpose to save the audacious intruder from the vengeance of his fellow citizens And as with Mr. Cobb, so with Mr. Benjamin. Is not this, then, the real sectional party-this ultradespotic and sectional democracy of the South. which, upon Kansas uffairs, throughout the South. seals the mouth and the press of the opposition at the peril of Lynch law?

The truth is, that from the very foundation of the government, and in its organization, sectionalism was, has been, is, and will continue to be, the great cohesive party principle of the South. Concede that this is due to the great law of self-preservation, the fact of this We may sectionalism must be admitted. trace it through all our Presidential elections, as the fundamental doctrine of Southern politicians, even in those elections where the North had no suspicion that the South were acting as the South against the North. It has only been since Martin Van Buren was run a "the Northern man with Southern principles" that the "fixed fact" of this sectional spirit of the South has become patent to all the world. From that day to this the South, with each succossive election, have insisted upon stronger and broader concessions to Southern rights, and have secured them, not alone upon the slavery question, but upon the tariff and upon internal improvements. Upon the matter of rivers and harbors, however, we must allow that the democracy of Congress, disregardful of the Cincinnati plat form and Mr. Pierce's vetoes are looking out for Northern votes, and working for them like

The Kansas question, involving a more decided concession to Southern slavery than any which has yet been demanded, has resulted in a more definite and sharply defined sectional contest than any in the history of the country-that is all. A very large body of the people of the North say, "No! we cannot surrender Kansas to Southern slavery. That is asking too much. We will vote for that man whose policy is to admit Kansas as a free State;" and instantly the South is a unit and her party leaders threaten disunion as the penalty of Fremont's election. Which, then, if there be but one sectional party on the course-which is it, the Buchanan or the Fremont party?

Our readers of all parties understand the position of the New York HERALD. We hold that the South is entitled to Kansas, or to a full equivalent in an additional slave State or two. according to the compromises and the checks and balances of the constitution; but we also contend that this Frement morement comprehends a

wholesome general political revolution, independently of niggers, which ought to be carried out; and the sooner the better. Lastly, while we ad mit that this is a sectional contest, we must also confess that this thing of sectionalism, in 'ts most obnoxious, unconstitutional and dang crous form, is most fully developed in the sectional despotism and terrorism of the demoralize d democracy.

Reply of the American Government to the Protocol of the Peace Congress on Privateering.

Yesterday we published, exclusively, the reply of Secretary Marcy to the proposals of the Paris Congress on the subject of privateering, accompanied by some remarks of our own. The importance of this document renders it necessary that we should again refer to it, as the subject is one that too vitally affects our interests to be thus summarily disposed of.

It is not exaggerating the character of this reply when we say that it is the most important State paper that has ever been addressed to the European governments by the United States since their organization. One of its most singular features is that whilst it differs from the views taken by the representatives of two of the leading maritime Powers which composed the Congress, it concurs in some respects with those of the representative of Russia. It will be recollected that contemporaneously with the meeting of that Congress which resulted in the conclusion of peace, a very acrimonious dispute on several topics sprung up between the United States and England. Both governments were at the time in active correspondence on two questions, one of which was settled by action of the American government in regard to Mr. Crampton, and the other, involving certain issues in Central America, is, thanks to the force of enlightened public-opinion in both countries, in a fair train of compromise. At that time the English press, or rather that portion of it which is under the influence of Lord Palmerston, assumed quite a ferecious and hectoring tone towards this country, denouncing both its principles and practices, and calling on the Paris Congress to take into their consideration the conduct and policy of the United States in reference to various public questions which had agitated the world.

We have the best reasons for believing that the representatives of France and England were particularly anxious that some action should be taken by the Congress involving a censure on certain features of the foreign policy of this country, with a view to bring a species of moral coercion on the part of the European Powers to bear against what they considered the tendencies disclosed by that policy. It was matter, however, of serious consideration whether this effort should be openly made before the world in the shape of a proto col, or under some more indirect and equivocal form. A solemn attempt on the part of the Congress to array the governments of Europe against the institutions and the political and moral influence of the United States, as represented by their foreign policy, was thought to be impolitic, and likely to create a reaction in favor of, instead of diminishing and contracting, that influence. Hence the necessity of observing in the discussions and in the protocols of the Congress in regard to the United States, greater circumspection and caution than were exhibited towards Belgiom and certain minor sovereignties

in the Italian peninsula. The French representative in the Congress did not hesitate for a moment to denounce the conduct of the Belgian government in connection with the freedom of the press in that kingdem, and to embody the sentiments of his government in the shape of a specific protocol. But to treat in the same fashion a great maritime and political Power as the United States is rowing to be, would only make the Ame government and people the grand centres of sympathy for the popular masses in Europe, and instead of injuring their character and diminishing their influence, would only give them a wider and firmer hold over those with whom they desired to weaken such ties.

These we know were some of the influences which operated on the representatives of the Western Powers in the Paris Congress, and which prevented them from openly expressing and formally manifesting, through the medium of a protocol, their hostility to the American government. They could not, however, bear the idea of separating without doing something to gratify the aversion which they feel to the free institutions and liberal policy of this country, as exemplified in the whole of its history. To this feeling we owe the famous protocol on privateering, to which our government has just sent the reply to which we refer

The protocol, as we stated yesterday, embraces two principles for which this country has long contended-that free ships make free goods, and that neutral goods should be safe even under an enemy's flag. These are. in fact, conditions which an enlightened public opinion insists upon as necessary to draw a line of demarkation between the cruelties of ancient and the necessities of modern warfare. It is very different, however, with one of the re maining propositions which are coupled with them-namely, that relating to the abolition of privateering. Whilst its object is ostensibly to diminish the severities and sufferings of war to non-combatants, it would in reality multiply and aggravate them. It would place the propertie and lives of the subjects of weak States entirely at the disposal of two or three of the stronger ones, who would be left free to impose their will and wreak their vengeance on those governments whose policy and institution might be considered antagonistic to theirs. It would no doubt be to the interest of England and France, who have large fleets, to procure the abolition of privateering, but it would be the most suicidal act that this country could commit o assent to it. We have no fleet to protect our commerce or our coasts, and in the event of a war we must rely for defence on our privateers. which may be termed our militia of the seas, as our volunteers are our militia of the land. To do away with this our chief bulwark, would, therefore, be to abandon ourselves to the tender mercies of those who manifest such an inveterate hostility to the progress of the republican principle, and who would be glad to crush the great political experiment which is now being worked out on our shores. In rejecting firmly and unhesitatingly this impudent proposition of the European governments we not only do that which we owe to our own interests, but which we owe to others. All the minor States of the world are as much concerned in the matter as we are, for their liberties would not be safe for an hour were the views of the European Powers to be realised. By placing ourselves in the ven of public opinion on this question, and

agnantly refusing to accept the treacherous conditions sought to be imposed on us, we are only fulfilling our mission of defending the weak and maintaining intact the great principles which are yet to give freedom and happiness to the

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—It appears, from the mails per Arago and Anglo-Saxon, that the coup d'état in Spain had not been as successful as was imagined a week since. Part of the country-Malaga and Granada especially-refuse to submit to the O'Donnell rigime, and there is every probability of some further trouble and perhaps bloodshed before the question can be settled. Naturally enough, the first impulse of the royalists, on finding that O'Donnell would perhaps not be able to cope with the situation, has been to get up an ontery for Narvaez, whose energy they have so often tried, and whose want of scruple was so forcibly illustrated in 1848. But the masses of Madrid will not be so likely to welcome back the

Thus, as we said a day or two since, the revolutionists of Madrid and their confederates at Paris are learning the vast difference which centralization makes in a country. Had Isabella's coup d'état been effected at Paris, by this time all France would have got over it, and the departments of the seaboard, and the south would have almost forgotten it. It is a very different matter in Spain. When we wrote last, we assumed that the government party had taken their measures so well as to baffle, at least for the moment, any opposition that might arise in the provinces. It seems we were mistaken, and even the poor satisfaction of setting up a government to last for three or four years cannot be obtained without further fighting.

It ought to be a matter of profound congratulation to all of us that we are represented at Madrid at this time by a gentleman who will not be likely to get himself or his country into trouble. Had Mr. Buchanan's friend-Mr. Soulé -been still American Minister at Madrid we may take it for granted that he would have been deeply involved in all these civil commotions; and it is not unlikely that we might have found ourselves thrust to the verge of a war by the consequences of his indiscreet acts. While he was at Madrid, he was in daily communication not only with the revolutionaries of Spain but with those of France: it was there that he assisted at the concoction of the famous manifesto by whose color Cuba was to be stolen from Spain by the joint exertions of Mr. James Buchanan, Mr. Soulé, and Mr. Mason. We may thank our stars that they are not now in a position to go on with their work.

In the ordinary course of events, whatever concessions we may require of Spain will come naturally and without crime or violence on our part. Necessity will force Spain to meet us half way. She cannot pay her debts now: the regret which Englishmen are inclined to feel at the consolidation of a new Spanish despotism is materially lessened by their experience of the dishonesty of Spanish constitutional monarchy; and most assuredly, these incessant coups d'état, and the standing armies they involve, will not increase their capacity to pay. But the more wretched the country's condition, the greater her claims upon our forbearance, and the larger our shame if the nefarious schemes of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soulé had been carried out.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The State Elections.

RALEIGH, Aug. 11, 1856. In fifty counties, Bragg (democrat) gains about 6,000 otes, and the democrats gain about twenty members of the Legislature.

RENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11, 1556. ties in this State, from which it appears that the Amerian ticket has a majority of two thousand four hundred and thirty (2,430), and in the same counties the demo crats gain, as compard with the last election, seven and four hundred and forty-six (7,446).

From Washington,
SENATOR DOUGLAS' REPORT ON THE HOUSE KANSAS
RILL—THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF—JUDGE MCLANE AND THE KANSAS TREASON CASES—NEW
LINES OF STEAMERS—REMOVAL OF THE KANSAS JUDGES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1856. Senator Douglas, from the Territorial Committee, to whom had been referred the bill passed by the republican majority of the House of Representatives, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Topeka constitution, made an elaborate report thereon to-day, were:-

First, it incorporates into Kansas a portion of the Cherokee country which the United states has by treaty pledged the faith of the nation should never be incoperated into any State or Territory.

Second, it also incorporates into Kansas about twenty thousand square miles of Mexico; establishes slavery there n until 1858, and prohibits it hereafter, in violatoin of the compact purchasing the country from Texas, and of the compromise measures of 1850, which guaranteed said territory should come into the Union with er without slavery, as the people should determine.

Third, it legalizes and cetablishes slavery in Kansas, and over a portion of New Mexico until 1858, and pro vides that children heretofore born shall be slaves for life, and the posterity after them, provided they are removed into a clave State or Territory prior to 1858

n Kansas, and provides for the faithful execution of them, except those punishing murder, robbery, larceny

Fifth, it provides no guarantees against illegal voting frauds in conducting the elections, or violence at the polls, but legalizes all such outrages, by declaring that the law under which they could be punished shall not be en

The report recommends the passage of the bill, which has twice passed the Senate, declaring all the obnoxious

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, made a minority report respituisting the Kansas outrages and insisting the only remedy for Kansas to be the restoration of the Missour compromise, or the admission of Kansas with the Topeka

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution to-day, calling for the espatch of Mr. Marcy, a copy of which appeared HERALD of this morning, concerning the rights of neu

The Senate passed the joint resolution from th House, directing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men respectively, such appropriate medals as n the judgment of the said Secretary shall express the high estimation in which Congress hold their respec tive merits and services. The section authorizing purchase of fifteen thousand copies of Dr. Kane's forth oming work was stricken out. A resolution was adopted by the Senate calling for the

facts connected with Col. Fremont's moneyed transactions in California. Mr. Haie said the only charge again Fremont was that he had eaten dogs. The people intend ed he should live better, and would in November nex on down a "buck" for his special benefit. (Laughter.) The Senate considered the Civil Appropriation bill, and having unhorsed all the black riders from the House nassed it, with numerous amendments.

This having been objection day in restest noise and confusion prevailed.

Mr. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, made a personal explana

tion, pronouncing a portion of Mr. Busings areach in Ohio an infamous and unmitigated cal & cumber of inchestent efforte were made to to the rules of the House, in order to consider particular bills out of the order. The light house Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The Army bill, as amended by the Senate, was considered by the Bouse, and again amended in a manner quite as abnoxious as before, and which will result in another rejection by the Senate.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an elaborate and voluminous report on the tar f and finances, with a bill extending the free list, the consideration of which, on his motion, was postponed until the third Monday of December. By this bill the revenue will be reduced about six millione. It simply extends the free list by naming those articles necessary to American manufacture which are not produced in sufficient quantities in this country. Wood, ander fifteen and not over fifty cents where exported, to be free; intermediate grades protected under present tariff, and remain unchanged.

The President's veto of the bill improving the Des

Moines Rapids was voted down to day, by a vote of nearly three to one. No bills of a similar character passed this week will be vetoed. They are all to be pocketed à la An address to the people of the United States will goon

be issued, signed by the American party in Congress, and assuring the faithful everywhere that a giorious triumph awaits the American party in November. Fine la Hembug.
The friends of the various schemes were foiled.

to-day, and they were all thrown overboard by the dexterous movements of Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Com. mittee of Ways and Means.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads agreed

to-day to report three propositions, which have been before them for some days .- First. To establish a line of steamers between New York and Para, and approreating a hundred and eighty thousand dollars; next establishing a new time of steamers from Panama. o Valparaigo and appropriating two hundred thousand dollars, and to agree to Vanderbilt's proposition, and also to notify Collins of the discontinuance of his con-

The President some time since requested the two judges in Kansas Territory, Lecompte and resign. They failed to comply with his wishes, and I learn this evening that he has removed them; and, further, that prosecutions against citizens of Karsas for treason and other crimes are all to be quashed. This course has been pursued at the request of Col. Geary, the new Governor, who informed the Freeldent that he would not accept the position unless he (Pierce) It is not true that Judge McLean has seved a west

of habeas corpus in the cases of the persons charged with treason in Kaneas. Application was made to blue and refused, it not appearing on the face of the papers that their detention was without law, but on warrants leaded by a Court competent of jurisdiction.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1856.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what measures had been taken by this government with regard to the propositions adopted at the Congress of the Allied Powers of Europe, recently held in Faris, respecting the abolition of privateering and the octrine that free ships make free goods.

Mr. Mason said it was somewhat remarkable that these Powers should have presented these propositions as a new nestion, when it was known that the United States had contended for their adoption ever since the foundation of

this government.

Mr. Francz, (nat.) of Md., reported a joint resolution, transferring from the State to the Interior Department the duty of distributing to public libraries and colleges the printed documents for that purpose. It also amborizes the giving of such documents to the boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country.

Mr. Francz then reported the House bill to the purchase of Dr. Kane's works on the exploration of the Arctic Sess.

chase of Dr. Kane's works on the exploration of the Arctic Seas.

EXPORTS ON THE HOUSE MANSAS RELL.

Mr. Doublas, (dem.) of lilinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bell to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, with a written, report, which takes the ground that the Senate bill now before the House is the best plan for the pacification of Kansas that the Senate can device. It then recommends that the House bill be laid on the table as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. Collaner, (nigger worshipper) of Vermont, read-the minerity report, in favor of the enactment of the House bill.

House bill.

It was tabled by 35 against 12, as follows:

YESS.—Messrs. Adams. Allen. Bell of Feno.. Benjamin,
Figgs. Bigler. Bright. Stechhead, Brown, Butler. Cass,
Lay, Douglas, Evans. Fifteratrick, Gever. Housen, Hunterversin, Jones of Tenn., Mailory, Mason, Fratt. Pugh, Reid,
chastian, Sidell, Susart. Humperon of Ky., Thompson of
N. J., Toombs Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee.
NAVE.—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer. Fessenden, Fish,
cot, Fester, Hale, Harian, Seward, Trumbuil, Wade, Wilson.

Mr. Pholes, (dem.) of Fa , called up his resolution abmitted on Saturday concerning Col. Fremont's ne-

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., hoped the Facific Railra

Mr. Weller, (sem.) of the proper the recine fails and bill would be considered.

Mr. Hunte, (dem.) of Va., urged the impertance of first considering the appropriation bills.

Mr. Envann, (nigger worshipper) of New York, always voted for such resolutions of inquiry. Trath could do no harm to amphody.

Mr. Harn, (nigger worshipper) of N. H., was glad the resolution had been introduced. It was rather tamowark to make speeches for a candidate aground whom no-charges could be made. The only thing he had heard before war, that Fremont once are dog meat. The reply to that was that the people intended to give him something better to eat. They would chace a book down for him in autumn. (Laughter.)

to that was that the people intended to give him something better to cat. They would chace a book down for him in Autumn. (Laughter.)

The yeas and tays having been called on Mr. Bigler's motion, Mr. Anans said he was sent here to pass laws for the public interest, and not discuss the merits of the various Presidential candidates. He voted "No." The resolution was taken up, by a vote of 20 against 14. Mr. Wilson, (nigger worshipper) of Mass., and he regarded all propositions of this character, whether made by one political party or another, as small business. The secounts of Mr. Fremont for the money placed in him hands by government had been settled. A report had been made by Elista Whittlesey covering for merciale of claims, under various laws of Congress, for merciale balances of public money. In this reportivers found the names of Worth, Gaines, Harney, and some of the noblest and best men of the republic; but Mr. Fremont's reputation and character. It appeared to be a blow from Mr. Buchanan at his rival, g ven through the spokesman on the floor. It would do no harm.

Mr. Excisin denied that Mr. Buchanan was in any way responsible for his action on this floor. He (Bochanan) had not been consulted in the matter. These charges against Mr. Frement with regard to financial matters had been extensively circulated, and it was due to him that they should be refuted firm official sources, if it could be one. He had anticipated no opposition to such a recolution from the Iriends of that gentleman.

Mr. Wilson replied that Mr. Fremont's friends were abundantly able to take charge of he reputation.

Mr. Trement, of Ill. said if there was to be a general overhauling of accounts, it might be as well to serve all the Presidential candidates alike. He therefore moved to some on the presidential candidates alike. He therefore moved to comment the presidential candidates alike. He therefore moved to comment the presidential candidates alike. He therefore moved

to amend the resolution by adding the clause President be requested to cause to be nicated to the Senate, at the same time, information with regard to all the transac Mr. Buchanan as an officer of the government of the problem of the problem of the problem is a communicate all the correspondence of chanan with the government, especially lative to the Ostend Conference, and the reasons was removed from his position as Minister at the James; also, if removed at his own request, and the sons for his asking to return, if any. fr. Documes thought Mr. Trumbull ought also to is-

clude Mr. Filimore.

Mr. TREMBULE said that was not of so much importance, but that he had no objection.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sawand urged the properties of offering the amendment as a distinct propestice.

The amendment was rejected and the resolution adopted.

ill.

Mr. Sewand remarked that he was always willing.

Mr. Writen did Mr. Seward the justice to say that there was not in the Senate a member who had rendered more uniform and efficient service in behalf, not only of the acide Railroad bill, but of all measures for the benefit of alifornia, than the Senate from New York.

The Senate then struck out from the House bill, apprearing for executive, judicial and legislative expenses he appropriation of \$183,000 for books yoted to the mem ers of the House of Representatives.

Adjourned. Adjourned

> House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, August 11, 1856. LAND WARRANTS.

enabling the owners of land warrants to locate the sa on any public domain subject to entry, whether the min num price is a dollar and a quarter or otherwise. BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF DUTIES. Mr. Camputt, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways an

The House laid on the table, by 29 majority, the b

cans, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports, as or other purposes. Its consideration was postp Mr. CAMPBELL also introduced resolutions from the

ttee, which were adopted, calling on the Secret of the Treasury to furnish a large mass of in affecting the interests of different sections of the in connection with the tariff, looking to the em-of the free lief, the growth of raw materials, the